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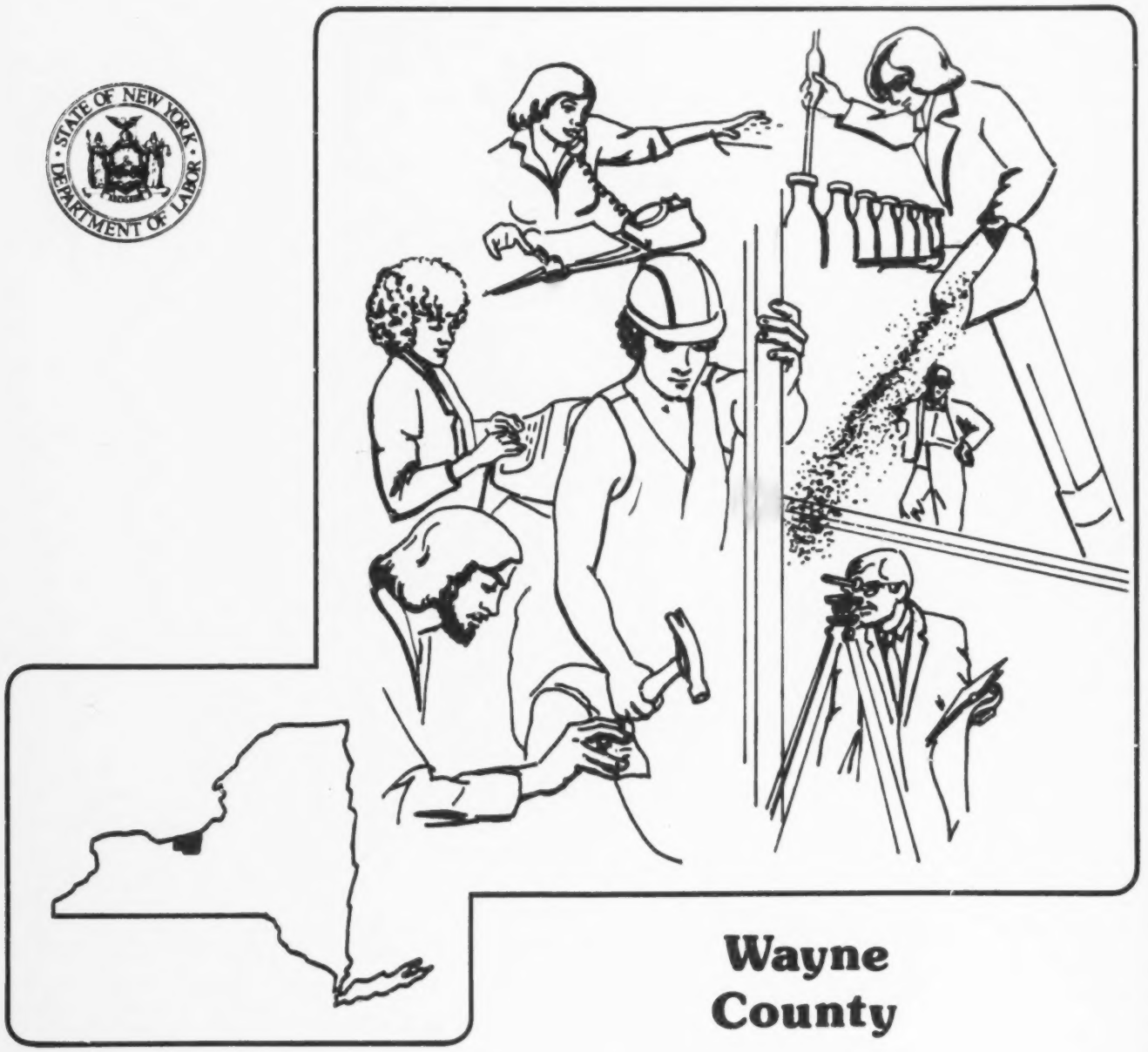
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio~Economic Characteristics



Wayne County

State of New York
Hugh L. Carey, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner of Labor

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Louis W. Schisa, Acting Director

This report was prepared by Norman Steele and Vincent DeSantis with the assistance of Faustin Baron, Judy Thompson, Janet Cross and Muriel Warner.

DIRECT INQUIRIES TO:

Mr. Norman A. Steele,
Principal Economist
Building #12, Room 405
State Office Campus
Albany, New York 12240

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COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

WAYNE COUNTY

SPRING 1982

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

WAYNE COUNTY

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INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

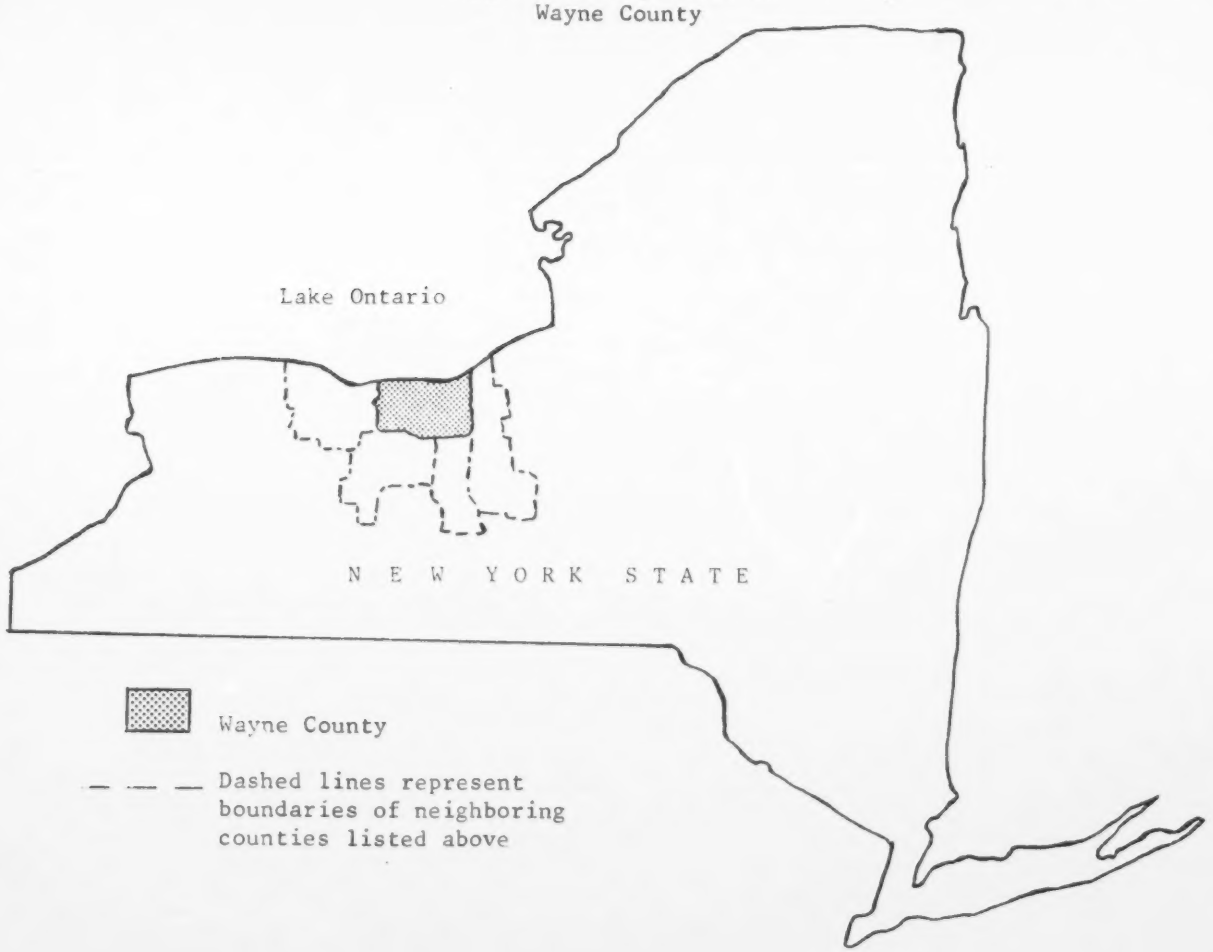
The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

Wayne County is located in the Finger Lakes Region of New York State, approximately 8 miles east of the City of Rochester. Its' northern boundary is defined by the shoreline of Lake Ontario and it is bordered by Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, and Monroe counties. (See Map 1.)

Map 1. County Location
Wayne County



Transportation Facilities

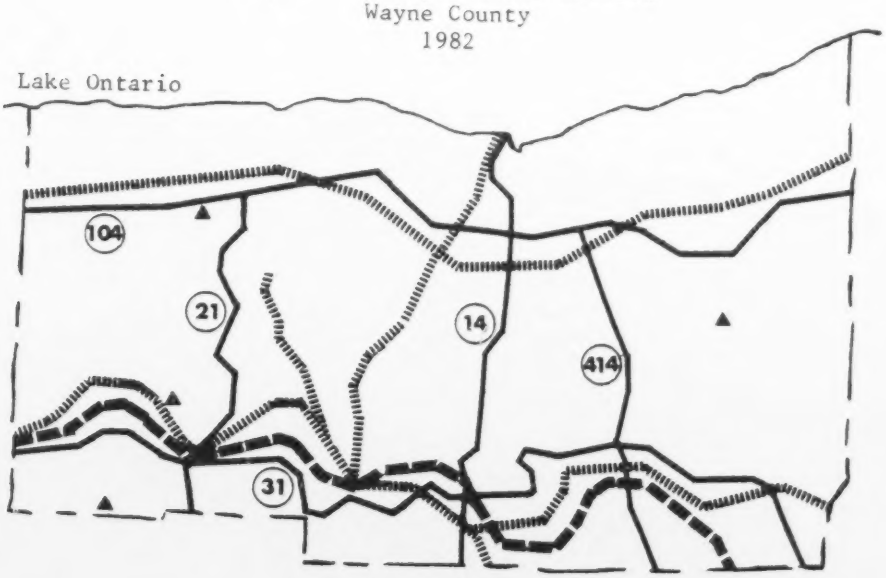
Highways--Wayne County's grid-like network of highways interconnects populated areas in the County and provides convenient routes to commercial and employment centers in neighboring counties. Routes 31 and 104 serve local and through traffic traveling east or west while Routes 14, 21, and 414 are the primary north-south routes. The New York State Thruway, a controlled access toll highway, passes just south of the County and provides an excellent 4-lane link to areas east and west of the County. (See Map 2.)

Rail--The Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail) and the Ontario Midland operate lines which pass through the County and make freight stops in Lyons, Newark, Red Creek, Wellington, Sodus Point, and Williamson. Although there are no passenger stations in Wayne County, passengers may board AMTRAK in nearby Rochester.

Waterways--The New York State Barge Canal (the Erie Canal) and Lake Ontario link the County to the statewide system of waterways.

Air Transportation--Wayne County has four public airports capable of serving small private or commercial aircraft. These are the Lakestone Airport (Macedon), the Palmyra (Palmyra), and Williamson-Sodus (Sodus), and the Hilltop (Wolcott). While the County doesn't have facilities to serve large commercial airlines, these services are available at the nearby Rochester-Monroe County Airport.

Map 2. Transportation Network
Wayne County
1982



Primary two-lane highways

Railroads

Public airports

Public waterways

Land Characteristics

Situated along Lake Ontario, the dominant geological feature in the area, Wayne County's climate and soil conditions are ideal for growing a wide variety of fruits and vegetables. As a result in 1968, active agriculture accounted for 41.5 percent of the land use in the County. Wayne County is generally more rural than the State as a whole. As Table 1 indicates, only 2.6 percent of its land was devoted to residential, commercial, or industrial use in 1968 while 4.1 percent of the land statewide was put to these uses.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
WAYNE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1968

Category of use	Wayne County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	624.8	49,374.4
Active agriculture	41.5	21.9
Woodlands, forest	8.9	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	16.5	17.6
Wet lands	10.6	4.2
Water	3.7	4.6
Residential high density	0.1	0.7
Residential medium density	0.6	1.3
Residential low and other	1.5	1.4
Commercial	0.2	0.4
Industrial	0.2	0.3
Extractive	0.3	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.4	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.3	1.2
Transportation	0.3	0.5
Inactive or under construction	15.0	6.7

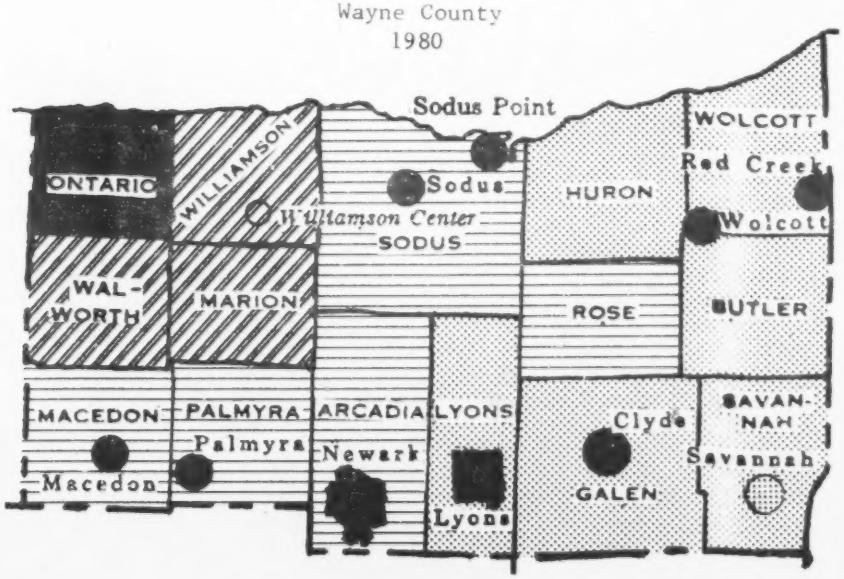
NOTE: Columns may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population Trends and Characteristics

Population Trends

The 1980 census count for Wayne County was 85,230. The population density of 136.4 persons per square mile was far below the State average of 356 residents per square mile and ranked 26th among the 62 counties of the State. Population densities in the County ranged from a high of 8,950.0 persons per square mile in the Village of Sodus to a low of 44.2 persons per square mile in the Town of Butler. In general, population densities were greatest in the western half of the County, particularly in towns and villages located along the major transportation routes to the City of Rochester in neighboring Monroe County. Map 3 illustrates the pattern of population densities in Wayne County, by town, for 1980.

Map 3. Population Densities
By County Subdivisions
Wayne County
1980



0 to 74.9 persons per square mile

75 to 149.9 persons per square mile

150 to 199.9 persons per square mile

200 or more persons per square mile

NOTE: Village densities were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town population densities.

From 1900 to 1980, Wayne County's population increased by 75.2 percent while New York State's grew by 141.5 percent. Census figures indicate that the County's population grew during every decade from 1920 on. Growth was most rapid, however, between 1950 and 1970, as the County population level expanded by 38.5 percent.

By contrast with the State, Wayne County's population continued to grow during the seventies, although the rate of growth was much slower than in preceding decades. Graph 1 illustrates population trends in Wayne County and Tables 2 and 3 present population levels and growth rates--by decade--from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Wayne County.

GRAPH 1

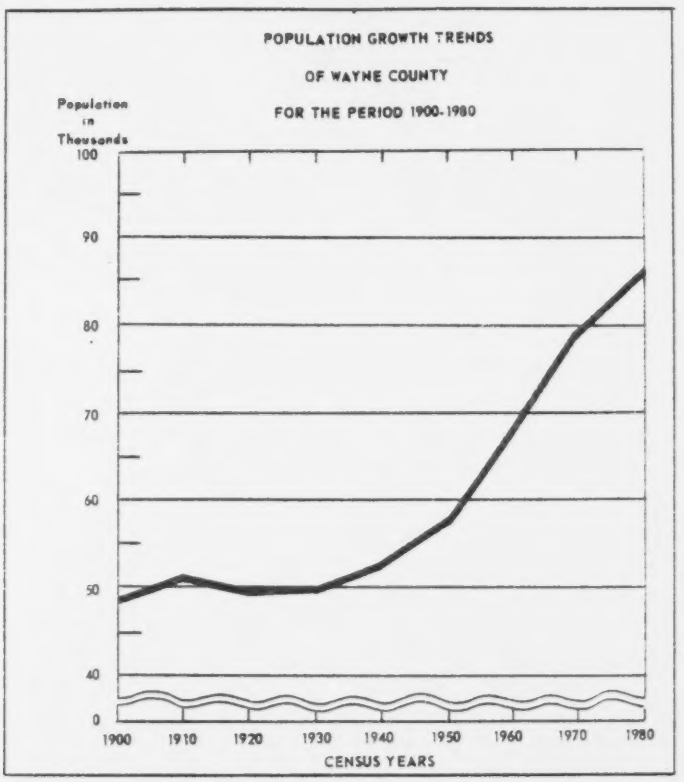


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND WAYNE COUNTY
1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Wayne County
1900	7,268,894	48,660
1910	9,113,614	50,179
1920	10,385,227	48,827
1930	12,588,066	49,995
1940	13,479,142	52,747
1950	14,830,192	57,323
1960	16,782,304	67,989
1970	18,241,266	79,404
1980	17,557,288	85,230

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
NEW YORK STATE AND WAYNE COUNTY
1900-1980

Decade	New York State	Wayne County
1900-1910	25.4	3.1
1910-1920	14.0	-2.7
1920-1930	21.2	2.4
1930-1940	7.1	5.5
1940-1950	10.0	8.7
1950-1960	13.2	18.6
1960-1970	8.7	16.8
1970-1980	-3.8	7.3
1900-1980	141.5	75.2

SOURCES: U.S. Census of Population: 1920, Vol. I, Table 50; U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. III, Part 2, Tables 1 and 13; U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 5, Tables 3 and 21; U.S. Census of Population: 1950, P-B32, Tables 10 and 42; U.S. Census of Population: 1960, PC(1)-34A, Tables 1 and 6; and PC(1)-1A, Tables 2 and 10; U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(VI)-1 (advance report), Table 1; and PC(1)-A34, Table 9; 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34 (advance report), Table 1.

Wayne County's total population grew by 48.7 percent between 1950 and 1980. However, the growth rate for towns and villages varied considerably. For example, the Town of Macedon grew by 154.2 percent but the Village of Newark declined by 2.7 percent. In general, towns located closest to Monroe County grew most rapidly as bedroom communities sprang up along major commuter routes to Rochester. Population declines occurred only in the villages of Newark, Lyons, and Wolcott. Tables 4 and 5 present census counts and population growth rates for Wayne County subdivisions in 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
WAYNE COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970, AND 1980

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Places of 10,000 and over				
Newark Village	10,295	12,868	11,644	10,017
Places 2,500-9,999				
Lyons Village	4,217	4,673	4,496	4,160
Palmyra Village	3,034	3,476	3,776	3,729
Places under 2,500				
Clyde Village	2,492	2,693	2,828	2,491
Macedon Village	614	645	1,168	1,400
Red Creek Village	617	689	626	645
Savannah Village	582	602	636	n.a.
Sodus Point Village	-	868	1,172	1,334
Sodus Village*	1,588	1,645	1,813	1,790
Williamson Center (unincorporated)	1,520	1,690	1,991	1,768
Wolcott Village	1,516	1,641	1,617	1,496
Towns				
Arcadia Town	12,816	15,836	15,245	14,697
(Newark Village)	(10,295)	(12,868)	(11,644)	(10,017)
Butler Town	1,429	1,441	1,593	1,720
(Wolcott Village - part)	(232)	(273)	(314)	(246)
Galen Town	4,036	4,419	4,619	4,480
(Clyde Village)	(2,492)	(2,693)	(2,828)	(2,491)
Huron Town	1,409	1,356	1,739	1,820
Lyons Town	5,379	6,147	6,015	6,073
(Lyons Village)	(4,217)	(4,673)	(4,496)	(4,160)
Macedon Town	2,560	3,617	5,488	6,508
(Macedon Village)	(614)	(645)	(1,168)	(1,400)
Marion Town	2,412	2,785	3,784	4,456
Ontario Town	3,297	4,259	6,014	7,480
Palmyra Town	4,934	6,179	7,417	7,652
(Palmyra Village)	(3,034)	(3,476)	(3,776)	(3,729)
Rose Town	2,013	2,122	2,356	2,684
Savannah Town	1,494	1,667	1,676	1,905
(Savannah Village)	(582)	(602)	(636)	n.a.
Sodus Town	5,706	6,587	8,754	9,485
(Sodus Point Village)	-	(868)	(1,172)	(1,334)
(Sodus Village)	(1,588)	(1,645)	(1,813)	(1,790)
Walworth Town	2,336	2,782	4,584	5,281
Williamson Town	4,226	5,294	6,356	6,319
(Williamson Center-unincorporated)	(1,520)	(1,690)	(1,991)	(1,768)
Wolcott Town	3,276	3,498	3,764	4,021
(Red Creek Village)	(617)	(689)	(626)	(645)
(Wolcott Village - part)	(1,284)	(1,368)	(1,303)	(1,250)
TOTAL: Wayne County	57,323	67,989	79,404	84,581

n.a. = not available.

SOURCES: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-A34, Table 10; 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34 (advance report) Table 1.

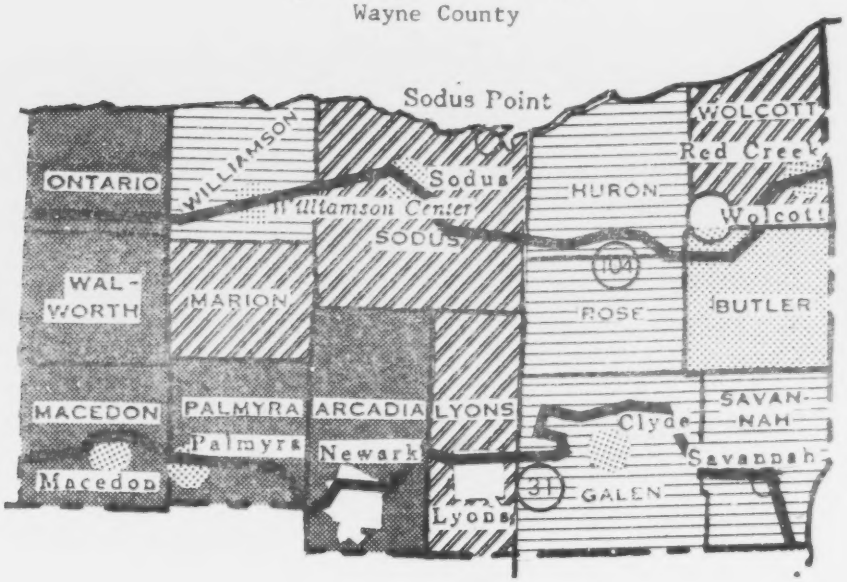
Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
WAYNE COUNTY
1950-1980

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Places 10,000 and over				
Newark Village	25.0	-9.5	-14.0	-2.7
Places 2,500-9,999				
Lyons Village	10.8	-3.8	-7.5	-1.4
Palmyra Village	14.6	8.6	-1.2	22.9
Places under 2,500				
Clyde Village	8.1	5.0	-11.9	-0.0
Macedon Village	5.0	81.1	19.9	128.0
Red Creek Village	11.7	-9.1	3.0	4.5
Savannah Village	3.4	5.6	n.a.	n.a.
Sodus Point Village	n.a.	35.0	13.8	n.a.
Sodus Village	3.6	10.2	-1.3	12.7
Williamson (unincorporated)	11.2	17.8	n.a.	n.a.
Wolcott Village	8.2	-1.5	-7.5	-1.3
Towns				
Arcadia Town	23.6	-3.7	0.7	14.7
(Newark Village)	(25.0)	(-9.5)	(-14.0)	(-2.7)
Butler Town	0.8	10.5	8.0	20.4
(Wolcott Village-part)	(17.7)	(15.0)	(-21.7)	(6.0)
Galen Town	9.5	4.5	-3.0	11.0
(Clyde Village)	(8.1)	(5.0)	(-11.9)	(-0.0)
Huron Town	-3.8	28.2	4.7	29.2
Lyons Town	14.3	-2.1	1.0	12.9
(Lyons Village)	(10.8)	(-3.8)	(-7.5)	(-1.4)
Macedon Town	41.3	51.7	18.6	154.2
(Macedon Village)	(5.0)	(81.1)	(19.9)	(128.0)
Marion Town	15.5	35.9	17.8	84.7
Ontario Town	29.2	41.2	24.4	126.9
Palmyra Town	25.2	20.0	3.2	55.1
(Palmyra Village)	(14.6)	(8.6)	(-1.2)	(22.9)
Rose Town	5.4	11.0	13.9	33.3
Savannah Town	11.6	0.5	13.7	27.5
(Savannah Village)	(3.4)	(5.6)	n.a.	n.a.
Sodus Town	15.4	32.9	8.4	66.2
(Sodus Point Village)	n.a.	(35.0)	(13.8)	n.a.
(Sodus Village)	(3.6)	(10.2)	(-1.3)	(12.7)
Walworth Town	19.1	64.8	15.2	126.1
Williamson Town	25.3	20.1	-0.6	49.5
(Williamson-unincorporated)	(11.2)	(17.8)	(-11.2)	(16.3)
Wolcott Town	6.8	7.6	6.8	22.7
(Red Creek Village)	(11.7)	(-9.1)	(3.0)	(4.5)
(Wolcott Village-part)	(6.5)	(-4.8)	(-4.1)	(-2.6)
TOTAL: Wayne County	18.6	16.8	6.5	47.6

n.a. = not available.

During the period 1950 to 1980, Wayne County's population became more rural. In 1950, individuals living outside of city or village limits comprised 53.8 percent of the County population but, by 1980, rural residents comprised 65.9 percent of the total. Although village populations expanded by 2,355 during the period, the growth in rural areas was much greater as rural populations increased by 24,903 persons. The pattern of growth followed major highway routes in the County: Routes 31 and 104 (see Map 4). This indicates that during the period, as personal transportation became more convenient, many residents chose to locate in less populated areas within commuting distance of commerical and employment centers.

Map 4. Population Growth Trends
from 1950 to 1980
By County Subdivisions
Wayne County



Population decline

0 to 24.9% growth

25% to 49.9% growth

50% to 99.9% growth

100% or more growth

NOTE: Village growth trends were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town growth rates.

Population Characteristics

Consistent with State and national trends, Wayne County's population aged during the period 1970 to 1980. The County's median age climbed from 27.8 years in 1970 to 30.1 years in 1980 while the State's median age increased from 30.3 to 31.9 years. Youth 15 years of age or less accounted for 33.1 percent of the County population in 1970 but by 1980 the age group had declined to 27.1 percent of the total. A corresponding increase occurred in most other age groups. Of particular importance to the local economy was the jump in the number of persons 25 to 44 years of age since this group accounts for the bulk of large purchases and is a very productive component of the labor force. (See Graph 2.)

Table 6 presents the population distribution by age and sex of Wayne County's population in 1980.

GRAPH 2

COMPARATIVE AGE DISTRIBUTIONS

WAYNE COUNTY

1970 AND 1980

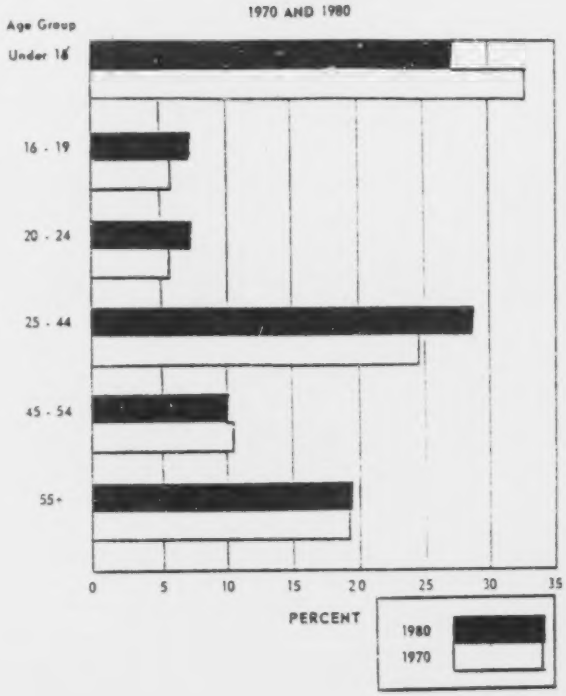


Table 6. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
WAYNE COUNTY
1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15 or younger	22,950	27.1	11,774	28.3	11,176	26.0
16-19 years	6,263	7.4	3,227	7.8	3,036	7.1
20-21 years	2,472	2.9	1,210	2.9	1,262	2.9
22-29 years	10,469	12.4	5,103	12.3	5,366	12.5
30-44 years	17,353	20.5	8,623	20.7	8,730	20.3
45-54 years	8,436	10.0	4,227	10.2	4,209	9.8
55-64 years	7,512	8.9	3,543	8.5	3,969	9.2
65 or older	9,126	10.8	3,854	9.3	5,272	12.2
TOTAL	84,581	100.0	41,561	100.0	43,020	100.0

Median age (years)	Total	Male	Female
County	30.1	29.2	30.9
State	31.9	30.3	33.4
Sex distribution			
Percent of total			
County	100.0	49.1	50.9
State	100.0	47.5	52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, Wayne County's population was 95.8 percent white, 3.2 percent black, 0.2 percent American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut., 0.2 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.6 percent "other" races. In addition, 1.0 percent of County residents also categorized themselves as of Spanish origin. Table 7 presents the 1980 racial distribution of Wayne County residents by County subdivision.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN
WAYNE COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
1980

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Wayne County	84,581	81,035	2,728	174	158	486	880
Arcadia Town	14,697	14,081	248	22	67	279	441
(Newark Village)	(10,017)	(9,489)	200	10	56	245	399
Butler Town	1,720	1,711	4	2	1	2	1
(Wolcott Village-part)	(246)	(243)	(3)	-	-	-	-
Galen Town	4,480	4,308	152	3	1	16	35
(Clyde Village)	(2,491)	(2,367)	(109)	(2)	(1)	(13)	(28)
Huron Town	1,820	1,677	136	3	1	3	12
Lyons Town	6,073	5,574	409	13	9	68	111
(Lyons Village)	(4,160)	(3,773)	(313)	(11)	(7)	(56)	(88)
Macedon Town	6,508	6,445	14	17	12	20	30
(Macedon Village)	(1,400)	(1,381)	(9)	(7)	(3)	-	(6)
Marion Town	4,456	4,404	25	2	5	20	30
Ontario Town	7,480	7,311	145	14	8	2	16
Palmyra Town	7,652	7,587	23	17	15	10	37
(Palmyra Village)	(3,729)	(3,689)	(11)	(9)	(13)	(7)	(19)
Rose Town	2,684	2,609	53	16	1	5	22
Savannah Town	1,905	1,836	62	7	-	-	8
Sodus Town	9,485	8,480	926	31	14	34	62
(Sodus Village)	(1,790)	(1,661)	(116)	(5)	(1)	(7)	(16)
(Sodus Point Village)	(1,334)	(1,253)	(52)	(5)	(5)	(19)	(6)
Walworth Town	5,281	5,228	31	6	6	10	29
Williamson Town	6,319	5,845	429	17	15	13	24
Wolcott Town	4,021	3,939	71	4	3	4	22
(Red Creek Village)	(645)	(641)	(3)	(1)	-	-	(4)
(Wolcott Village-part)	(1,250)	(1,186)	(64)	-	-	-	(18)

NOTE: At the time this report was written, 1980 census counts of population by rate as well as Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see the "Glossary of Terms Used in This Report."

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, the nonwhite population of Wayne County was generally younger than the white population. Of the 3,546 nonwhites in the County, 42.9 percent were 17 years of age or younger. Only 30.8 percent of the whites were 17 years of age or younger. Table 8 presents the age distribution of the 1980 population in Wayne County by race/ethnicity.

Table 8. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY
WAYNE COUNTY
1980

Race/ethnicity	Total	Age (years)			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65+
Total	84,581	6,354	20,110	48,991	9,126
White	81,035	5,954	18,990	47,114	8,997
Black	2,728	303	894	1,401	130
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	174	13	42	112	7
Asian or Pacific Islander	158	17	41	95	5
Other	486	67	143	269	7
Spanish origin	880	111	258	480	31
White	492	66	151	248	27
Black	20	3	7	10	-

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

III. The Labor Market in Wayne County

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Broader Labor Market for Wayne County

A local labor market is an economically integrated area in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residence. Labor market areas (LMA's) are a function of the proximity of labor to jobs, area size, economic base, transportation lines and incomes.

The Rochester five-county labor area is an example of an LMA. It is defined as Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans and Wayne counties. Rochester, the industrial center, is in Monroe County which is located along the western border of Wayne County.

The interaction of the resident labor force in Wayne County with the broader job market can be seen from data on the daily commutation of workers from their county of residence to the county where they work. Table 9 indicates the magnitude and direction of commuting patterns for Wayne County in 1970.

Table 9. PLACE OF WORK FOR COMMUTERS TO AND FROM WAYNE COUNTY
1970

Commutation	Number
Live and work in Wayne County	17,700
Live in Wayne County, work outside of County	10,993
Monroe County	9,551
Elsewhere	1,442
Work in Wayne County, live outside of County	3,631
Monroe	555
Ontario	1,793
Elsewhere	1,283

SOURCE: Commutation in New York State, 1960 and 1970, "Labor Research Report No. 10, 1974, New York State Department of Labor."

In 1970, nearly 17,700 persons lived and worked in Wayne County. Nearly 11,000 persons left their residences in Wayne County to work outside the County and over 3,600 persons commuted from outside the County to jobs within its borders. By far, most persons living in but working outside Wayne County, worked in Monroe County. Wayne County is part of the Rochester LMA because of the large number of its residents who commute to Monroe County.

The Labor Force in Wayne County

The resident labor force of Wayne County has expanded since 1974, reflecting a rise in the working-age population (16 years of age and older) and a widening of participation in the job market. Table10 shows trends in the labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the period 1974-1980.

Table 10. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
WAYNE COUNTY
1974 - 1980

(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Civilian labor force, total	36.3	38.8	39.0	38.9	39.6	40.7	40.9
Employment	34.5	34.7	34.4	35.1	36.3	37.8	37.4
Unemployment	1.8	4.1	4.6	3.7	3.3	2.9	3.4
Unemployment rate	4.9	10.5	11.9	9.6	8.3	7.2	8.4

From 1974 to 1980, the civilian labor force grew 12.7 percent an annual average growth rate of 2.1 percent compared with 1.0 percent for New York State and 2.5 percent for the nation. The rate of growth of the County's labor force, however, was inconsistent. The labor force actually declined during the period 1976 to 1977. Employment expansion did not keep pace with the growth in the labor force. From 1974 to 1980, employment increased 8.4 percent, an average of 1.4 percent per year. Here too, the rate of growth varied considerably from year to year and employment actually declined during the periods 1975-1976 and 1979-1980.

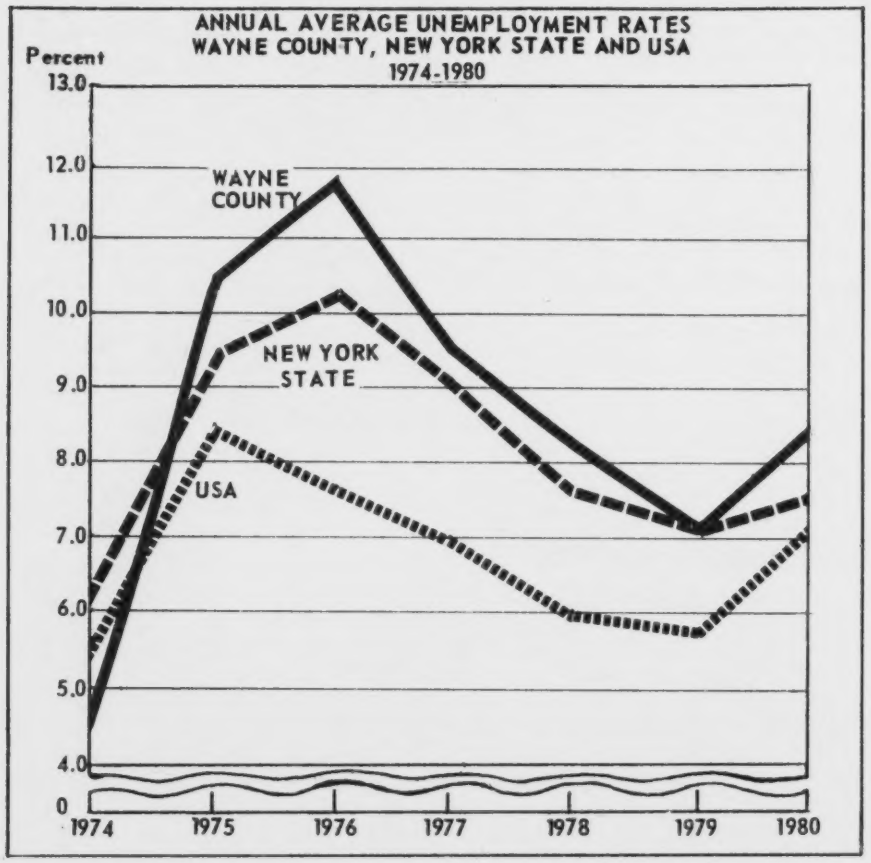
Growth in Wayne County's civilian labor force from 1974 to 1980 was attributable to: 1) an increase in the civilian working-age population (20.9 percent from 1970-1980); and 2) a surge in the labor force participation (58.3 percent in 1970 to 63.9 percent in 1980). Changes in the labor force participation rate of women in the County jumped 9.1 percent to 50.1 percent while the male rate climbed by only 1.0 percent to 74.5 percent in 1980. Statewide and nationwide the labor force participation rate of women increased slightly less than in the County and male rates registered a slight decline (see Table 11).

Table 11. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
WAYNE COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Wayne County	
Overall	58.3	63.9	+5.6
Male	76.9	78.6	+1.7
Female	41.0	50.1	+9.1
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+7.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

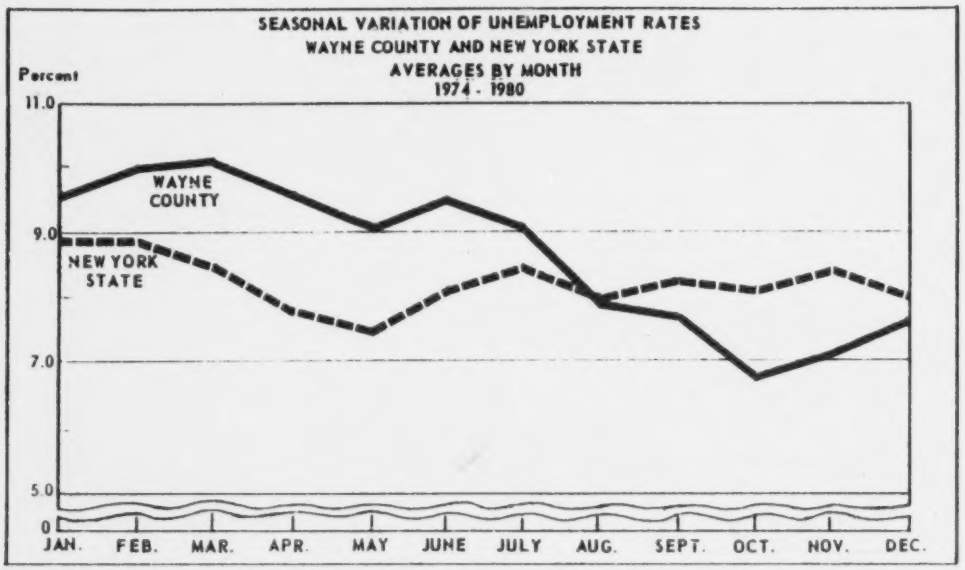
The 1973-1975 recession had a much greater and longer lasting impact on the unemployment rate in Wayne County than it did in the State or the nation. The County jobless rate exceeded State and national rates each year during the period 1975-1980. Still, changes in the County rate roughly followed swings in statewide and national rates (see Graph 3). In 1974, the County rate was 4.9 percent. As the 1973-1975 recession deepened, the jobless rate began to climb and it peaked at 11.9 percent in 1976. In the same year the statewide unemployment rate reached a high of 10.3 percent. A year earlier the U.S. rate topped at 8.5 percent. After declining through the remainder of the 1970's, the jobless rate for the County, State, and nation began to rise again in 1980.

GRAPH 3



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings in unemployment rates were more pronounced for the County than for the State (see Graph 4). Monthly unemployment rates for both the County and the State were generally highest in winter. Monthly jobless rates were typically lowest in October for the County. In October, hourly workers at schools were working again and students were no longer seeking summer jobs. Furthermore, October weather was usually not harsh enough to halt work on outside projects.

GRAPH 4



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in the Rochester LMA

A local economy, such as the Rochester LMA, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The labor force in the Rochester LMA is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. Table 12 shows the industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for the Rochester LMA, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1978-1980).

Table 12. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY ROCHESTER LMA, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES AVERAGED FOR 1978-1980

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Rochester LMA	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	37.8	20.7	23.2
Durable goods	29.7	10.6	13.5
Nondurable goods	8.1	10.1	9.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	62.2	79.3	76.8
Construction	2.9	2.9	4.9
Transportation, communication and utilities	3.1	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	18.8	20.5	22.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.9	8.5	5.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	18.7	23.0	20.2
Government	14.8	18.4	17.9

The Rochester LMA specialized in durable goods manufacturing, especially photographic equipment and supplies; copiers, duplicators, facsimile devices and mail-addressing machines; optical instruments and lenses; radio and television transmitting equipment; electric motors for automotive accessories; motor vehicle parts; machine tools; instruments for indicating, recording and controlling temperature, pressure, flow and liquid level; dental and medical equipment and supplies; heat exchangers and glassed-steel equipment; and plastic tanks and laboratory ware. The Rochester LMA's durable manufacturing sector accounted for 29.7 percent of all nonagricultural jobs compared with only 10.6 percent statewide and 13.5 percent for the nation.

The major industrial and commercial employers in Wayne County were:

Firm	Product/Service
American Brands, Inc. Duffy-Mott Co., Inc., subsidiary	applesauce, apple juice, prune juice and blended juices
Colt Industries, Inc. Garlock, Inc., subsidiary Compression Packing Div.	mechanical packings, gaskets and seals packings
Curtice-Burns, Inc. Comstock Foods Div. C.B. Foods Div.	canned fruits and vegetables
Fold-Pak Corp.	folding cartons
IEC Electronics Corp.	printed wiring board assemblies

Firm	Product/Service
Mobil Corp. Mobil Chemical Co., Plastics Div.	polyethylene products
Parker-Hannifin Corp. Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Div.	refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment
Accessories Div.	atomizing devices and fuel valves
SCM Corp. Durkee Food Division	onion and potato canning
C.H. Stuart & Company	costume jewelry
Sarah Coventry, Inc., subsidiary	direct sales of costume jewelry

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector in the Rochester Labor Market Area

The industrial composition of the nation changes overtime as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, foreign competition, and social trends and each industry reacts differently to these factors. Industrial growth rates may also vary from state to state or even among areas within states. The rate of growth of an industry in a specific area depends on the competitiveness of the area with regard to other areas having the same industry. Table 13 presents growth rates by industry for the nation, the State, and the Rochester LMA.

Table 13. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THE UNITED STATES, NEW YORK STATE AND THE ROCHESTER LMA
THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-72 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1978-1980

Industrial sector	United States	New York State	Rochester LMA
Nonagricultural employment, total	23.9	1.1	12.1
Manufacturing, total	8.4	-11.4	7.5
Durable goods	13.7	-3.3	10.6
Nondurable goods	1.8	-18.6	-2.6
Nonmanufacturing, total	29.4	4.9	15.1
Construction	17.9	-24.7	-19.9
Transportation, communication and public utilities	12.5	-10.3	-5.8
Wholesale and retail trade	30.3	2.0	15.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	31.2	2.5	24.2
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	43.8	18.8	25.9
Government	23.2	6.4	15.2

The nation experienced growth in all major industry divisions over the period. The rate of growth differed markedly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Employment involved in nonmanufacturing grew by an impressive 29.4 percent while manufacturing employment grew by only 8.4 percent. New York State's economy did not perform nearly as well as the national economy. The State suffered employment losses in 4 industry divisions and only modest gains in all other industry groups except services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. Industry growth in the Rochester LMA was stronger than the State's but not as strong as the nation's. The industrial composition of the LMA shifted as nonmanufacturing employment grew twice as fast as manufacturing employment. Within manufacturing, durable goods production expanded by 10.6 percent while nondurable goods production declined by 2.6 percent. In the nonmanufacturing sector, solid growth occurred in wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing; and government but construction employment fell by 19.9 percent and transportation, communication and public utilities employment dipped by 5.8 percent. In summary, the general pattern of industrial growth in the Rochester LMA was similar to the nation. Both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing employment totals increased but the rate of growth in nonmanufacturing was significantly greater than manufacturing. Industries that registered employment losses in the Rochester LMA also declined statewide during the period.

The redistribution of the Rochester Labor Market Area's nonfarm work force is summarized in Table 14.

Table 14. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 TO 1978-1980
ROCHESTER LABOR MARKET AREA

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1978-1980	Change from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980
Nonagricultural employment, total	367,000	411,300	+44,300
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	39.4	37.8	-1.6
Durable goods	30.1	29.7	-0.4
Nondurable goods	9.3	8.1	-1.2
Nonmanufacturing, total	60.6	62.2	+1.6
Construction	4.1	2.9	-1.2
Transportation, communication and utilities	3.7	3.1	-0.6
Wholesale and retail trade	18.3	18.8	+0.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.5	3.9	+0.4
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	16.6	18.7	+2.1
Government	14.4	14.8	+0.4

Labor Market Stability in Wayne County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts, and industrial expansions and contractions.

Labor Turnover: Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees, are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufactured products, employers may first reduce the number of hours in the average workweek. However, during long periods of slack demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 15 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for Wayne County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 34 manufacturing firms.

Table 15. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS
WAYNE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
NOVEMBER 1980 TO OCTOBER 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Wayne County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	6.6	3.6
New hires	2.9	1.9
Recalls	3.7	1.4
Separation rates		
Total	6.5	3.7
Quits	1.9	1.1
Layoffs	4.1	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

In Wayne County, total accessions averaged 6.6 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period from November 1980 through October 1981. Total separations averaged 6.5 per 100 over the same period.

New hires in Wayne County averaged 2.9 per 100 employees while averaging only 1.9 per 100 employees statewide. Recalls averaged 3.7 per 100 for the County, exceeding the average of 1.4 per 100 for the State. The overall accession rate for the County was considerably above the State average (6.6 versus 3.6) due, in part, to the seasonal need of food processing workers by some firms.

The separation rate for Wayne County (6.5 percent) exceeded the State average (3.7 percent) with both quit and layoff rates above State averages. Nearly all of the layoffs were of a temporary nature, followed by recalls in ensuing months.

Industrial Conflicts: There were no strikes in Wayne County during the period November 1980 through October 1981.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions: Between January 1979 and July 1981 several changes occurred in Wayne County's total employment as a result of industrial expansion and contraction. The job losses (-950) directly associated with these changes overwhelmed job gains (+200). The direct effects on employment of openings, expansions, closings and contractions of major firms in Wayne County during the period are shown in Table 16. The largest single change was a loss of 785 jobs at Sarah Coventry, Inc. in Newark.

Table 16. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM EXPANSIONS OR CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY, OR COMPLETED
WAYNE COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - JUNE 1981

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
Richardson Corporation Macedon	Intercounty expansion in a new building	+100
Seneca Foods, Inc. Williamson S S Pierce Co., Inc.	Expansion in a new building at the same location	+65
Heluva Good Cheese, Inc. Sodus	Expansion in a new building at a different location in the County	+35
Sarah Coventry, Inc. Newark C H Stuart, Inc.	Bankruptcy	-785
C H Stuart, Inc.	Bankruptcy	-165

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Wayne County.

Total personal income is the income received by persons from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Table 17 presents personal income of Wayne County residents by source for 1974 and 1978.

Table 17. PERSONAL INCOME OF WAYNE COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE
1974 AND 1978

($ million)

Source	1974	1978	Change		Percent of total	
			1974	1978		
			Net	Percent	1974	1978
Total personal income	$442.2	$600.3	158.1	35.8	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	335.3	439.2	103.9	31.0	75.9	73.2
Property income	49.3	75.2	25.9	52.5	11.1	12.5
Transfer payment	57.6	85.9	28.3	49.1	13.0	14.3

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by County residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1974 to 1978 personal income in Wayne County climbed 35.8 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 4-year period. This occurred because the growth rate of transfer payments exceeded the growth rates of labor and proprietors' income and property income.

In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 73.2 percent of the total personal income of Wayne County residents compared to 68.2 percent of personal income in the State. Transfer payments provided 14.3 percent of personal income in Wayne County and property income added 12.5 percent. Transfer payments for the State, meanwhile, represented 15.3 percent of personal income and property income was reported at 16.6 percent of the total.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

Manufacturing employers were the largest source of labor and proprietors' income in Wayne County in 1978 when they accounted for 38.1 percent of the total. Government employers were the next largest, adding 22.2 percent. (See Graph 5.) Agriculture, manufacturing, and government furnished a larger share of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State. Income from trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; transportation, communication, and public utilities; and service industries, however, represented a smaller share of labor and proprietors' income in the County than the State. Table 18 compares 1978 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income earned in Wayne County with that earned in the State, by industry.

GRAPH 5

Table 18. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED IN WAYNE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY
1978

($ million)

Industry	Wayne County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	$324.8	100.0	$111,055.0	100.0
Agriculture	17.8	5.5	519.4	0.5
Manufacturing	123.9	38.1	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	0.6	0.2	200.9	0.2
Construction	11.0	3.4	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	42.2	13.0	17.835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	5.9	1.8	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication and utilities	18.2	5.6	9,956.9	9.0
Services	31.0	9.5	23,928.3	21.5
Other	2.2	0.7	305.9	0.3
Government	72.1	22.2	17,757.5	16.0

NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence locations of the workers.

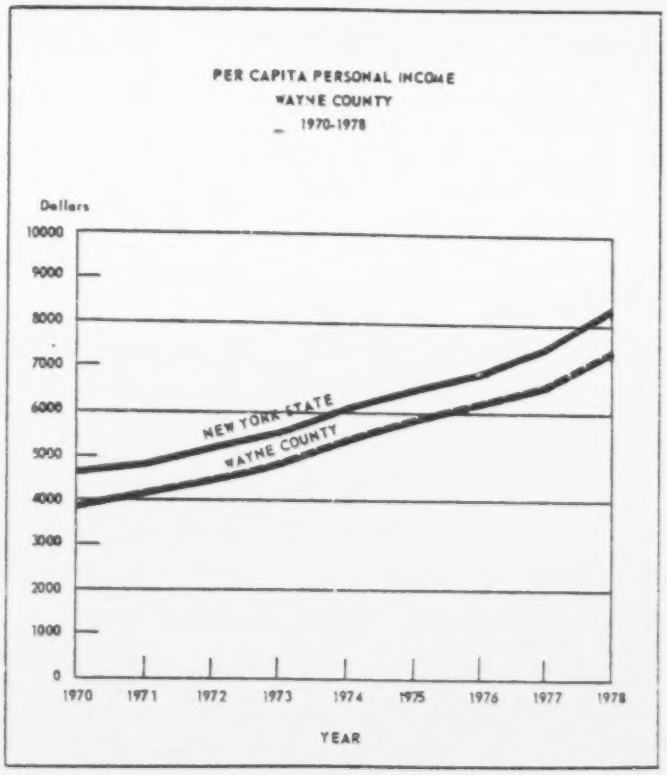
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1978, Wayne County's labor and proprietors' income was $439.2 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 17) and only $324.8 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 18). This difference is an indication that much of the personal income of the County residents was earned by individuals commuting to jobs in neighboring counties.

Per Capita Income

In 1978, per capita personal income in Wayne County was $7,331 and ranked 17th among the State's 62 counties. Per capita personal income for the State in 1978 was $8,230. Graph 6 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Wayne County and the State for the period 1970-1978. During the 8-year period, Wayne County's per capita income grew by 88.7 percent while the State figures increased by 78.7 percent.

GRAPH 6



Weekly Wages

Incomes from wages and salaries usually vary considerably from one industry to another. Among Wayne County industries covered by New York State Unemployment Insurance programs, transportation, communication, and public utilities industries paid the highest average weekly wage during the period 1975 to 1980. Retail trade and service industries were the lowest paying employers during the period.

Table 19. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES
COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP
WAYNE COUNTY
1975 - 1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	$157	$150	$151	$155	$175	$183
Mining	221	226	208	248	264	292
Construction	188	216	204	217	250	254
Manufacturing-durable goods	185	211	224	237	248	269
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	187	207	234	245	271	312
Transportation, communication, and utilities	218	244	260	274	312	354
Wholesale trade	183	193	204	224	251	315
Retail trade	120	128	129	134	148	159
Finance, insurance and real estate	171	165	178	192	195	212
Service	120	152	130	139	146	162
Government	193	196	201	197	213	230

NOTE: Extension of Unemployment Insurance coverage to local government in 1978 increased the number of lower paying government jobs included in the government category of Table 19 and resulted in a large drop in the average weekly wages. In reality, the actual weekly wages in the government sector did not experience the drop indicated in the table.

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs.

Table 20 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Wayne County. Table 21 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 20. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR WAYNE COUNTY, 1982

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	$4,310	$5,690	$ 7,070	$ 8,450	$ 9,830	$11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
Lower Living Standard Income Levels						
70 percent LLSIL	3,610	5,920	8,120	10,030	11,830	13,840
85 percent LLSIL	4,380	7,180	9,860	12,180	14,370	16,800
100 percent LLSIL	5,160	8,450	11,600	14,330	16,900	19,770

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 21. INDIVIDUALS WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL
WAYNE COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	4,852
Lower Living Standard Income Levels	
70 percent LLSIL	6,071
85 percent LLSIL	7,765
100 percent LLSIL	9,964

V. Social Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A large variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed and the handicapped.

During 1980, an average of 2,453 Wayne County residents received public assistance payments each month. Beneficiary payments for the County averaged $252,399 per month or $102.89 per recipient compared to $125.34 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total public assistance payments during 1980 (Table 22) an average of 83.4 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 10.6 percent for Home Relief and 5.9 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families.

Table 22. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
WAYNE COUNTY
1980

Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
January	2,481	1,960	220	7	294
February	2,567	2,033	255	-	279
March	2,522	2,035	256	2	229
April	2,380	1,941	228	1	210
May	2,415	2,000	181	1	233
June	2,368	2,019	87	1	261
July	2,385	2,087	36	2	260
August	2,464	2,151	29	-	284
September	2,340	2,095	9	1	235
October	2,365	2,035	75	-	255
November	2,413	2,041	113	-	259
December	2,738	2,169	246	1	322
12-month average	2,453	2,047	145	1	260

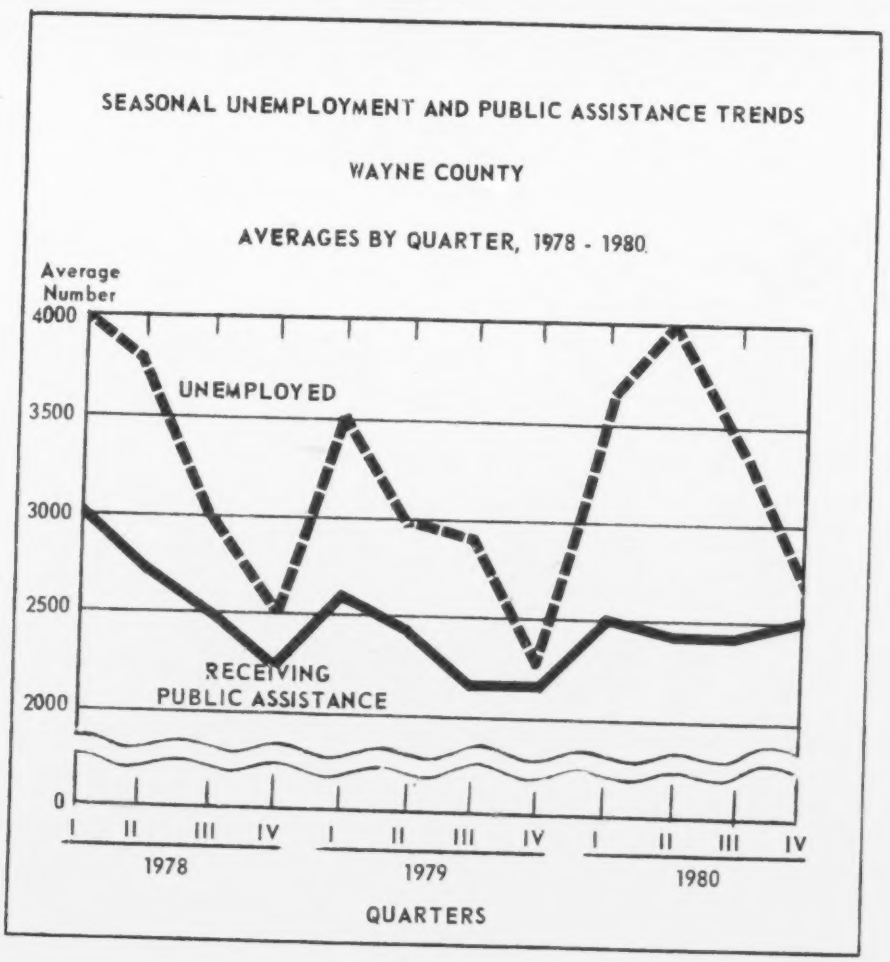
SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 7 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Wayne County for 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, can be observed when comparing the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment to total public assistance. That is, as unemployment increases seasonally some of those families affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.

GRAPH 7



Both Table 22 and Graph 7 illustrate the seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 7, in addition, illustrates the similarity of seasonal trends for public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. Normally, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Public and Non-Public School Enrollment

Fall enrollment in public and non-public schools for the 1980-1981 school year totaled 20,148 in Wayne County, 52.4 percent were enrolled in grades K-6 and 47.6 percent in grades 7-12. By comparison, enrollment for New York State was more evenly divided, with 50.2 percent of the students at the elementary level and 49.8 percent at the secondary level. This indicates that the County's student population is slightly younger than the State's.

Of the total school enrollment in Wayne County, public schools accounted for 95.9 percent compared with 83.1 percent for the State. Table 23 presents the distribution of students in Wayne County according to school enrollment.

Table 23. PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
WAYNE COUNTY
1980-1981

School designation	Enrollment		Total
	Elementary level grades K-6	Secondary level grades 7-12	
Total	10,550	9,598	20,148
Public	10,116	9,320	19,436
Non-public	434	278	712

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

From the school year 1979-1980 to 1980-1981, both New York State and Wayne County experienced declines in school enrollment. The total percentage decline in Wayne County was larger than for the State. The County experienced enrollment losses in both public and non-public schools. Table 24 illustrates the year-to-year trend in school enrollment for New York State and Wayne County.

Table 24. ENROLLMENT CHANGES, PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
NEW YORK STATE AND WAYNE COUNTY
SCHOOL YEARS: 1979-1980 TO 1980-1981

Area	Enrollment grades K-12		Percent change
	1979-1980	1980-1981	
New York State	3,566,279	3,469,209	-2.72
Public	2,958,725	2,860,371	-3.32
Non-public	607,554	608,838	+0.21
Wayne County	20,834	20,148	-3.29
Public	20,114	19,436	-3.37
Non-public	720	712	-1.11

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Distribution of High School Graduates

Table 25 presents the intentions of 1979-1980 public and non-public high school graduates in New York State and Wayne County. The data reflect the status of graduates in the Fall of 1980.

Of the total number of high school graduates in Wayne County, just over one-half planned to continue their education, compared with 69.0 percent for New York State. The percentage of Wayne County high school graduates seeking employment exceeded that of high school graduates statewide.

Table 25. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1980 PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES NEW YORK STATE AND WAYNE COUNTY FALL 1980

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	235,937	41.4	23.6	4.0	21.5	3.3	6.1
Public	204,064	37.8	24.7	3.8	23.3	3.7	6.7
Non-public	31,873	64.7	16.2	5.6	10.0	0.9	2.6
Wayne County	1,414	22.0	25.3	4.6	34.6	5.6	7.9
Public	1,409	21.9	25.4	4.5	34.6	5.6	7.9
Non-public	5	60.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, 92.7 percent of the student population in Wayne County was white, the remainder was predominately black. The highest concentration of white students, 99.1 percent, was reported in the Palmyra school district. Compared to the average for the County, high concentrations of black student population were reported in the Lyons, North Rose Wolcott, Sodus and Williamson school districts. Table 26 presents the racial distribution of students in each school district in the County for 1980-1981.

Table 26. PERCENT BY DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN
WAYNE COUNTY
1980-1981

School district	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	6.2	0.7	0.5	92.7
Clyde-Savannah	5.8	1.0	0.4	92.8
Gananda	-	-	1.4	98.6
Lyons	12.2	2.2	0.1	85.5
Marion	1.3	0.3	1.2	97.2
Newark	1.8	2.4	0.7	95.2
North Rose Wolcott	9.5	0.7	0.3	89.5
Palmyra	0.4	0.2	0.3	99.1
Red Creek	0.7	-	0.5	98.9
Sodus	18.1	0.1	0.2	81.6
Wayne	1.7	*	0.2	98.1
Williamson	16.7	0.1	0.8	82.3

* Less than 0.1 percent.
NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are available to residents within Wayne County. These are sponsored by the Ontario-Seneca-Yates-Cayuga-Wayne BOCES and Arcadia School of Commerce. The respective programs are listed below:

Educational Institution	Programs
Ontario-Seneca-Yates-Cayuga-Wayne BOCES Wayne Occupational Education Center 539 East Ridge Road Williamson, New York 14589	Agriculture Education agriculture mechanics ornamental horticulture conservation Distributive Education other distributive education Health Occupations nursing (licensed practical) nurse assisting (nurse aide) Home Economics care and guidance of children food services Business and Office Education data processing Trade, Industrial, Service Education prevocational curriculums appliance repair automotive body and fender

Educational Institution (cont'd)	Programs
Ontario-Seneca-Yates-Cayuga-Wayne BOCES (continued)	Trade (continued) automotive mechanics carpentry electrical occupations graphic arts machine shop-machine tool cosmetology
Arcadia School of Commerce 211 South Main Street Newark, New York 14513	Business and Office Education general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Wayne County, with a population of less than 100,000, does not qualify for prime sponsor status and therefore falls within the purview of the New York State Balance-of-State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Wayne County's plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, and counseling during Fiscal Year 1982 (October 1, 1981 - September 30, 1982).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by Wayne County in the following occupational areas:

Machine Trades	Electronics
Secretarial/Clerical	Nursing and Home Health Assistance
Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver	Automotive/Diesel Mechanics

Wayne County expected to provide CETA services to 597 persons during Fiscal Year 1982. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 27.

Table 27. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY
WAYNE COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982

CETA activity	Planned enrollments
Classroom training	44
On-the-job training	86
Work experience	425
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	42
Total	597

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment and underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Table 28 presents a profile of Wayne County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 28. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES
WAYNE COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	48.5	50.6	54.4	54.3	21.7
Female	51.5	49.4	45.6	45.7	78.3
Age					
14-19	15.8	16.7	16.4	16.4	37.1
20-21	4.2	13.6	10.1	10.8	5.0
22-44	42.3	57.1	58.5	58.2	49.3
45-54	13.1	7.9	10.6	10.4	6.9
55 and over	24.6	4.7	4.4	4.2	1.7
Race					
White	96.6	87.9	77.3	83.0	77.4
Black	3.1	9.5	18.0	13.4	15.0
Hispanic	0.0	2.2	4.3	3.2	7.0
Other	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6

APPENDIX I

OCCUPATIONAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND

During Fiscal Year 1981, 5,715 applicants from Wayne County registered with the New York State Job Service. During the same period 6,281 job openings were received. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 2,275 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the period.

The ratio of applicants to openings reveals the competition for employment opportunities. After subtracting out applicants and openings for teachers (the New York State Job Service operates a teachers' registry which fills jobs lasting a few days) the Wayne County area had a ratio of 4.0 jobseekers for each job.

In addition to the applicants/openings ratio some manpower planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are already several jobseekers per opening, some planners feel that through training jobseekers will have competitive advantage in the labor market.

Many of the occupations selected have a favorable applicant/opening ratio. Many of the jobs are for occupations that offer relatively easy entry but are often associated with high turnover. Among those occupations that may be considered in that category are: assembler, scullion, home attendant, cleaner (industrial), and rubber mill tender.

Some of the more difficult jobs for applicants to find employment included management trainee, legal secretary, clerk (general), computer operator, receptionist, janitor, drill-press operator (production), machine operator II, construction worker I, packager (hand), industrial-truck operator, laborer (stores), and material handler.

The following section identifies occupations with a potential shortage or a potential surplus of jobseekers. Those occupations identified had at least 10 applicants or openings; the openings were primarily permanent and full time. In addition, the shortage occupations identified had an applicant/opening ratio below the average for the occupational group. Occupations with a surplus of jobseekers were those with an applicant/opening ratio of at least triple the average for their occupational group.

The potential shortage occupations identified should be further examined. For example, do local trade associations also identify a need for jobseekers trained for a particular occupation? Do newspaper want ads or employer surveys also suggest that the occupation is in demand? As with shortage occupations, conclusions about surplus occupations should only be drawn after further examination of the data.

Professional, Technical and Managerial: A total of 500 applicants were registered and 168 openings were received in this occupational group for a ratio of 3 applicants per opening.

Labor surplus--Nurse (general), nurse (licensed practical), administrative assistant, management trainee, and community organization worker were identified as labor surplus occupations.

Potential labor shortage--Teacher (elementary school) should be investigated as a shortage occupation.

Clerical and Sales: There were 1,137 registered applicants in this occupational group compared to 142 job openings received or a ratio of 8 applicants for each opening.

Labor surplus--Clerk (general) was counted as a surplus occupation.

Potential labor shortage--Several occupations should be considered for labor shortages: stenographer, clerk (typist), bookkeeper I, cashier-checker, accounting clerk, shipping and receiving clerk, stock clerk and sales clerk.

Service: The service category had a ratio of 2.6 applicants available for each job opening received during the period or a total of 860 applicants and 325 openings.

Labor surplus--Bartender, cook (short orderI), nursing school attendant, and janitor were determined to be labor surplus occupations.

Potential labor shortage--Possible labor shortages exist for companion, scullion, home attendant, occupational therapy aide, presser-all-around, and cleaner (industrial).

Farming, Fishery and Forestry: This occupational group had the lowest applicant-to-opening ratio of the 9 occupational groups, 1.3. Registered applicants during the period amounted to 209 and openings received totaled 162.

Labor surplus--Farmer (general I) was identified as a surplus occupation.

Potential labor shortage--Farmworker (fruit I), farmworker (fruit II), and harvest worker (fruit) should be investigated for labor shortages.

Processing: There were 312 registered applicants available and 108 job openings in this occupational group during the period, for an applicant/opening ratio of 2.9.

Potential labor shortage--Egg washer (machine) and rubber mill tender are potential labor shortage occupations.

Machine Trades: At 6.8 the applicants/opening ratio was among the highest of the 9 occupational groups. A total of 609 applicants were available for the 90 openings received during the period.

Labor surplus--Labor surplus occupations included production-machine tender and machine operator I.

Potential labor shortage--It was determined that automobile mechanic and maintenance mechanic were possible labor shortage occupations.

Benchwork: Applicants seeking work in this occupational group totaled 494 and openings received numbered 168 or a ratio of 2.9 applicants for each job opening during the period.

Labor surplus--Assembler (small products) was identified as a labor surplus occupations.

Potential labor shortage--Assembler and sewing machine operator should be investigated for labor shortages.

Structural Work: An average of 4.1 applicants were registered for each opening received in structural work occupations. There were 483 applicants and 119 job openings in this occupational group.

Labor surplus--Only construction worker 1 was counted as a labor surplus occupation.

Potential labor shortage--Surpluses were identified for machine assembler, automobile-body repairer, welder (arc), welder (combination), electrician, painter, and roofer.

Miscellaneous Occupations: With 962 applicants registered and 80 openings received during the period, the ratio of applicant per opening was 12.0, the highest of the 9 occupational groups. Many entry-level and unskilled occupations are coded in this group. Jobs in this group are among the least attractive in terms of salary, advancement, and prestige.

Labor surplus--For industrial-truck operator there were 15.2 applicants for each job opening received.

Potential labor shortage--Occupations that should be investigated for shortages include: tractor-trailer-truck driver, truck driver (heavy), truck driver (light), bus driver, packager (machine), and material handler.

Table 29 contains job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in Wayne County. Applicant data represent County residents who registered in selected occupations with the New York State Job Service during the period October 1, 1980 through September 30, 1981. Openings data represent the number of job openings placed with the Job Service by employers located in Wayne County. The table indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Table 29 allows the reader to assess the relative supply/demand situation of the selected occupations. The data, however, has limitations that the reader should take into consideration when assessing the data. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, the statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in Wayne County. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service, some secure work through

private agencies, want ads, directly or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the County but compete for jobs within the County (especially for higher-paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarly, the demand side represented by the number of job openings received has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Job Service because of employer hiring practices.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the Job Service data is the most comprehensive data vailable and is a useful tool for identifying labor supply and demand imbalances.

Table 29 contains statistics on 9 occupational groups and 100 specific occupations. Only those occupations for which at least 10 applicants registered, or 10 openings received during the period, were included in the table. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered and the demand for labor is represented by the job openings received.

Table 29. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
WAYNE COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 1981

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Occupational groups, total	5,715	2,272	6,281	1.0
Professional, technical, and managerial	500	246	168	3.0
Clerical and sales	1,137	377	142	8.0
Service	860	321	325	2.6
Farming, fishery, forestry	209	77	162	1.3
Processing	312	132	108	2.9
Machine trades	609	220	90	6.8
Benchwork	494	163	168	2.9
Structural work	483	182	119	4.1
Miscellaneous	962	391	80	12.0
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Counselor	11	5	3	3.7
Nurse, school	12	7	0	*
Nurse, licensed practical	13	4	0	*
Teacher, elementary school	140	61	100	1.4
Teacher aide I	11	4	2	5.5
Accountant	17	10	2	8.5
Administrative assistant	19	9	1	19.0
Manager, retail store	10	5	3	3.3
Community organization worker	14	3	0	*
Clerical and sales				
Legal secretary	15	2	1	15.0
Secretary	45	16	5	9.0
Stenographer	14	5	3	4.7
Clerk-typist	62	29	14	4.4
Keypunch operator	27	13	3	9.0
Clerk, general	175	57	6	29.2
Bookkeeper I	28	8	5	5.6
Bookkeeper II	12	4	1	12.0
Cashier II	13	2	0	*
Cashier-checker	68	13	11	6.2
Computer operator	18	6	1	18.0
Accounting clerk	31	9	4	7.8
Administrative clerk	127	48	11	11.5
Shipping and receiving clerk	25	6	7	3.6
Stock clerk	23	4	12	1.9
Receptionist	31	13	3	15.5
Teacher aide II	23	9	2	11.5
Salesperson, general merchandise	19	6	0	*
Sales clerk	34	10	5	6.8

Table 29. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 + 3)
Services				
House worker, general	12	5	3	4.0
Companion	8	1	11	0.7
Waiter/waitress, formal	19	6	5	3.8
Waiter/waitress, informal	45	17	8	5.6
Bartender	19	8	2	9.5
Cook (hotel, restaurant)	23	11	4	5.8
Cook, short order I	12	3	0	*
Cook (mess)	12	6	4	3.0
Kitchen helper	21	13	5	4.2
Scullion	51	2	49	1.0
Cleaner, housekeeping	30	11	6	5.0
Child-care attendant, school	15	7	8	1.9
Nurse aide	114	50	17	6.7
Nursery school attendant	25	14	0	*
Presser-all-around	0	0	50	**
Guard, security	40	10	10	4.0
Merchant patroller	12	4	2	6.0
Cleaner, commercial/institutional	93	34	34	2.7
Cleaner, industrial	19	7	15	1.3
Janitor	15	6	1	15.0
Farming, fisher, forestry				
Farmworker, fruit I	15	8	23	0.7
Farmworker, fruit II	6	2	32	0.2
Harvest worker, fruit	63	14	74	0.9
Horticultural worker I	11	1	4	2.8
Farmworker, dairy	24	11	9	2.7
Farmer, general I	16	8	2	8.0
Cannery worker	164	81	21	7.8
Egg washer, machine	12	0	15	0.8
Rubber mill tender	14	0	21	0.7
Machine trades				
Machinist	22	6	3	7.3
Machine set-up operator	18	7	2	9.0
Lathe operator, production	10	4	1	10.0
Production-machine tender	34	14	0	*
Machine operator I	27	11	0	*
Machine operator II	18	8	1	18.0
Automobile mechanic	79	36	16	4.9
Automobile mechanic helper	14	5	0	*
Maintenance mechanic	35	17	8	4.4
Machine feeder	15	7	0	*

Table 29. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Assembler	64	3	89	0.7
Assembler, production	161	55	20	8.0
Electronics assembler	45	16	12	3.8
Assembler, small products	10	2	0	*
Sewing machine operator	9	0	13	0.7
Mechanical assembler	0	0	23	**
Automobile-body repairer	19	6	6	3.2
Welder, arc	12	4	8	1.5
Welder, combination	14	3	6	2.3
Electrician	14	6	5	2.8
Electronics mechanic	11	6	0	*
Electrician helper	1	5	0	*
Painter	12	3	10	1.2
Operating engineer	11	4	0	*
Carpenter	47	18	9	5.2
Carpenter, rough	12	5	0	*
Roofer	11	2	4	2.8
Construction worker I	61	24	4	15.2
Construction worker II	52	13	11	4.7
Maintenance repairer, factory/mill	12	5	0	*
Maintenance repairer, building	25	8	6	4.2
Highway-maintenance worker	12	7	1	12.0
Miscellaneous occupations				
Tractor-trailer-truck driver	45	20	5	9.0
Truck driver, heavy	70	33	6	11.7
Truck driver, light	31	13	4	7.8
Bus driver	14	7	4	3.5
Packager, hand	143	42	9	15.9
Packager, machine	14	7	3	4.7
Industrial-truck operator	148	69	2	74.0
Laborer, stores	20	6	1	20.0
Material handler	305	119	30	10.2

* Indicates that these occupations had 0 openings. Therefore applicant and opening ratio is not applicable.

APPENDIX II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

1.

Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	17,906
Rural	66,675
Families	22,047
Households	28,443

2.

Marital status	Total	Male	Female
Single	15,335	8,432	6,903
Married	38,811	19,416	19,395
Separated	1,561	717	844
Widowed	4,489	808	3,681
Divorced	3,178	1,324	1,854

3.

Housing units (all types	32,094
Urban	6,885
Rural	25,209
Year-round housing units*	30,175
Occupied	28,443
Vacant	1,732
Seasonal/migratory units	1,919

4. Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Person/unit	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 person	5,360	3,059	2,301
2 persons	8,467	6,646	1,821
3 persons	5,134	4,043	1,091
4 persons	5,082	4,340	742
5 persons	2,619	2,228	391
6+ persons	1,781	1,478	303

* Median rooms in year-round units - 5.6

5. Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	261
10,000 - 14,999	468
15,000 - 19,999	1,010
20,000 - 24,999	1,617
25,000 - 29,999	1,914
30,000 - 34,999	2,044
35,000 - 39,999	1,947
40,000 - 49,999	2,942
50,000 - 79,999	2,352
80,000 - 99,999	205
100,000 - 149,999	108
150,000 - 199,999	14
200,000+	6
Median value	35,300

6.

Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	27,446	21,308	6,138
Black	779	383	396
American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut.	52	29	23
Asian/Pacific Islander	37	25	12
Other	129	49	80
Spanish origin householder	262	128	134
White	144	86	58
Black	7	2	5

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (Office of Management and Budget - 1972). The local economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Lumber and wood products, except furniture
Furniture and fixtures
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
Primary metals
Fabricated metal products
Machinery, except electrical
Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
Transportation equipment
Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Food and kindred products
Tobacco products
Textile mill products
Apparel and other finished textile products
Paper and allied products
Printing, publishing and allied activities
Chemicals and allied products

Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
General merchandise
Food
Automobiles and service stations
Apparel and accessories
Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
Eating and drinking places
Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.
2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home,
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.
3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,
4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public asistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep

the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

For further information contact:

"Labor Market Analyst"

New York State Department of Labor

Building #12, Room 431
State Office Building
State Campus
Albany, New York 12240

Federal Building
Room 307
15 Henry Street
Binghamton, New York 13901

State Office Building
Governmental Complex
200 Franklin Street
Buffalo, New York 14202

303 West Old Country Road
Hicksville, New York 11801

Two World Trade Center
Room 6886
New York, New York 10047

155 West Main Street
Rochester, New York 14614

601 James Street
Syracuse, New York 13203

State Office Building
Room 604
207 Genesee Street
Utica, New York 13501

30 Glenn Street
White Plains, New York 10603

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
State Office Building Campus
Albany, N.Y. 12240

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